

ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE

and it is curious to notice that, while Pedro de Luna, who had been the chief cause of Urban's election and had deserted him with the utmost reluctance, ultimately became the most strenuous and obstinate leader of the opposite faction, Jacopo Orsini, who had opposed the election from the outset, was the only member of the Sacred College who never entirely went over to the side of his enemies.

In the meanwhile, both Urban and Clement had appealed to the arms of mercenary soldiers, to make good their claims to be the vicar of the Prince of Peace. Castello Sant' Angelo still held out against the Roman People, and its defenders were reduced to the last extremities, those who fell into the hands of the besiegers being cruelly maimed and mutilated.¹ Clement had collected an army of Bretons and Gascons, including those whom he had urged to the slaughter of Cesena, and put them under the command of his nephew, Louis de Montjoie, with orders, in February, to march upon Rome ; while Urban took into his pay the Compagnia di San Giorgio, a company of Italian mercenaries that had been raised by Alberigo da Barbiano, Count of Cunio in Romagna, a condottiere who bade fair to eclipse the fame of the foreign captains who had been the curse of Italy for the last half-century. Early in March, Clement, who was suffering from fever, moved from Fondi to Sperlonga, near Gaeta; from which, on April 17, 1379, he issued his famous bull to Louis of Anjou, conferring the kingdom of Adria upon him, which was to be a vassal kingdom of the Holy See, including Ferrara, Bologna, Ravenna, all Romagna, the Marches of Ancona, Perugia, Todi, Spoleto—the greater bulk, in fact, of the Papal States—with the provision that disputes between the new kingdom and that of Naples were to be decided by the Pope's arbitration, and that neither sovereign could succeed the other.

Montjoie's army amounted to some six hundred lances— which, allowing three men to a lance, would mean about eighteen hundred soldiers. He set his headquarters at Marino, the ¹ Cf. Valois, I. p. 169 ».